Government of Saskatchewan

Annual Report 1982-83

Saskatchewan Social Services

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Letters of Transmittal

Honourable Frederick W. Johnson
Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of Saskatchewan

May it please your honour:

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report for Saskatchewan Social Services for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983.

Respectfully submitted

Gordon E. Dirks
Minister of Social Services

Honourable Gordon E. Dirks
Minister of Social Services
Regina

Sir:

I have the honour to present herewith the annual report for Saskatchewan Social Services for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1983.

Respectfully submitted

Walter Podiluk
Deputy Minister

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Introduction

It is the mandate of the Department of Social Services to promote the well-being of Saskatchewan residents. The department fulfills its mandate by providing financial and support services for those who are unable to provide for themselves; by protecting children against abuse and abandonment; by providing substitute care for children, the elderly, and the disabled; by operating a correctional system; and by providing rehabilitation and developmental services.

In working towards the goal of independent living for all, the department delivers some services directly and encourages and enhances the ability of community agencies to identify and meet the need for other social services.

The legislative authority for the Department of Social Services to carry out its mandate is listed in Appendix A. On October 1, 1982 the jurisdiction of Saskatchewan Social Services was extended to cover the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District.

Organization Outline, March, 1983

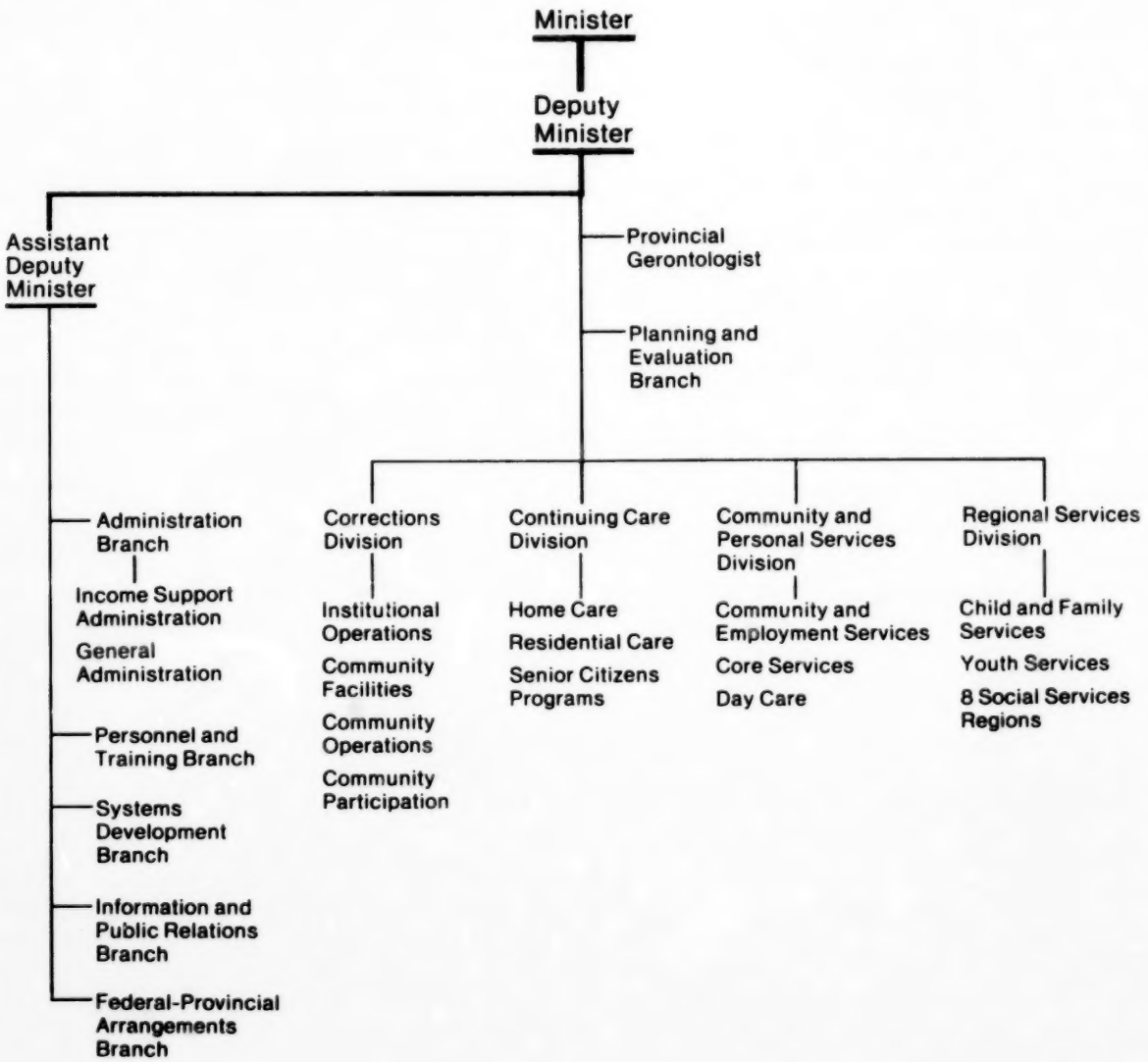
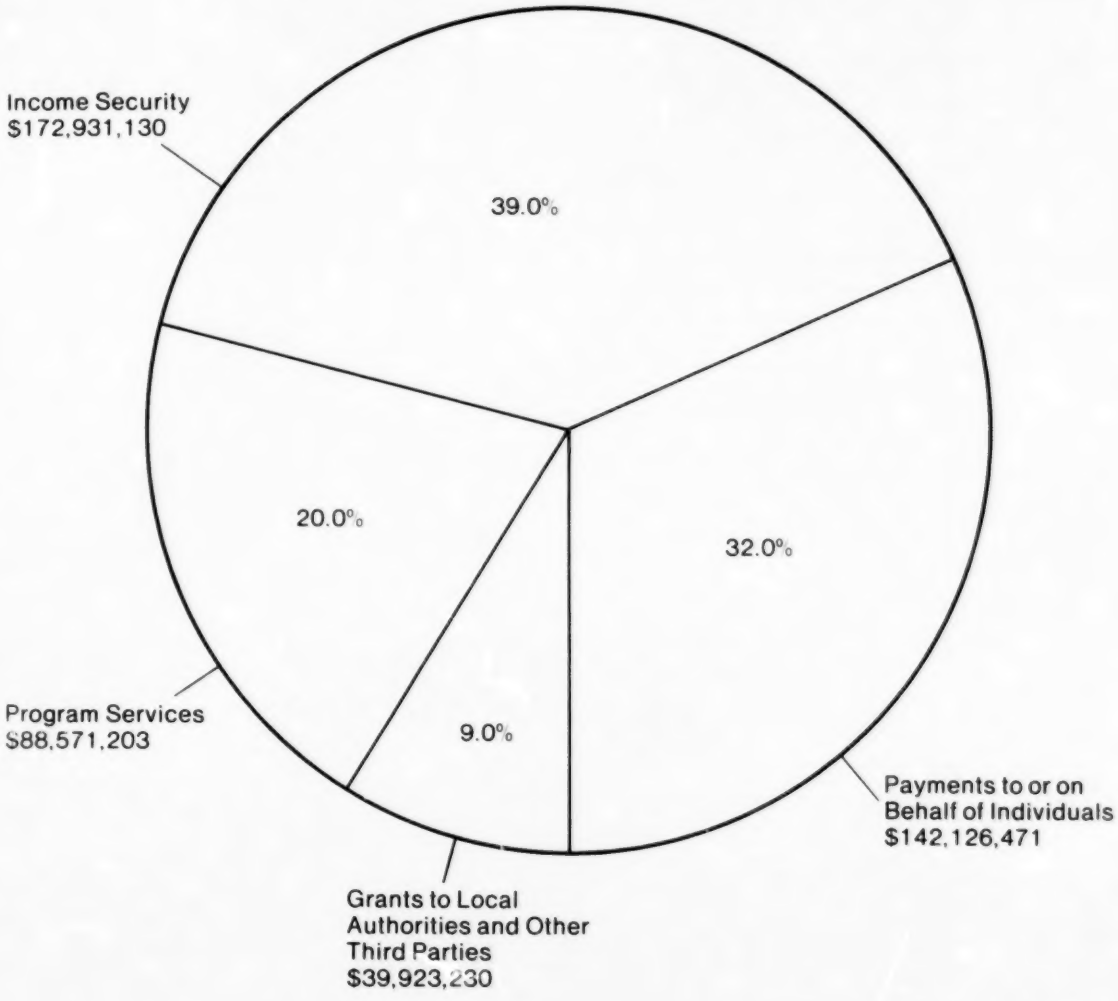


Table 1
Saskatchewan Social Services Gross Expenditures, 1982-83*

Program Services		
Administration		
Support Services	$ 5,347,257	
Program Administration	9,405,953	$ 14,753,210
Regional Operations		16,908,328
Family and Community Services		1,829,011
Child Care Institutions		4,332,553
Lakeside Home		1,589,527
Core Services		1,474,839
Residences for the Mentally Handicapped		
North Park Centre	4,070,487	
Valley View Centre	17,400,606	21,471,093
Corrections Services		
Correctional Centres	22,125,416	
Community-Training Residences	1,072,413	
Probation	1,621,993	
Exchange of Services Agreement	195,053	
Fine Option Program	157,282	
Bail Supervision Program	95,434	
Impaired Drivers Treatment Program	130,187	
Restitution Program	23,694	
Contractual services purchased from Regional Psychiatric Centre, Saskatoon	791,170	26,212,642
Grants to Local Authorities and Other Third Parties		
Grants to Day Care Centres and Family Day Care Homes		728,430
Grants to Social Services Organizations		3,001,596
Grants for Community Services		5,183,347
Construction Grants for Special-care Homes		7,152,380
Grant to Senior Citizens' Provincial Council		359,640
Grants and Allowances for Home Care		12,847,226
Grants for Correctional Services		512,284
Grants and Allowances for Services to the Handicapped		5,169,746
Payments to Local Social Services Units		1,329,521
Grants for Senior Citizens		1,544,973
Canada/Saskatchewan Job Creation and Saskatchewan "JOBS" Programs		2,094,087
Payments to or on Behalf of Individuals		
Grants and Allowances for Residential Care		119,162,420
Allowances for Day Care		7,664,355
Child Care		13,008,794
Grants for Employment Support Program		2,290,902
Income Security		
Public Assistance		
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan	151,484,872	
Categorical Allowances	5,434	151,490,306
Family Income Plan		15,968,139
Saskatchewan Income Plan — Senior Citizens' Benefits		5,472,685
Total		$ 443,552,034

*Figures in this table reflect expenditures for northern programs from October 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983 only, with the exception of the Family Income Plan and the Saskatchewan Income Plan, which include the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District for the entire fiscal year.

Figure 1
Saskatchewan Social Services Gross Expenditures by Category, 1982-83



Highlights

- Saskatchewan Social Services was involved in two major job creation programs in 1982-83. The Minister of Social Services was designated provincial Minister-in-Charge of the Canada/Saskatchewan Job Creation Program and the department provided half the personnel and resources required to operate the program. At the same time, both central office of the department and the social services regions assumed responsibilities in the provincial Saskatchewan "JOBS" Program.

- The department initiated a new Post-Adoption Intermediary Service which provides search and reunion services to adult adoptees and former wards who wish to meet members of their natural families.

- On October 1, 1982, the Department of Social Services assumed responsibility for social services programs in northern Saskatchewan previously administered by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan.

- Northern Saskatchewan became a social services region in October of 1982. Other changes to departmental regional boundaries and offices were made during the fiscal year 1982-83. Former Moose Jaw and Weyburn Regions were amalgamated, with some boundary changes, to form Southland Region. Moose Jaw became the site of the regional office and Weyburn and Estevan locations of the district offices. Yorkton Region now has a sub-office in Wynyard, and a new district office was opened in Lloydminster in North Battleford Region.

Regional Services Division

The division is composed of the following: a decentralized regional office system, Child and Family Services Branch, Youth Services Branch, and a central administrative unit. The division delivers services under the authority of the following legislation:

- The Saskatchewan Assistance Act and Regulations
- The Family Services Act
- The Children of Unmarried Parents Act
- The Unified Family Court Act
- Juvenile Delinquents Act

The province is divided into eight social services regions. The regional offices at March 31, 1983 were: Regina, which includes two district offices within the city; Saskatoon, with three district offices within the city and a social services unit in the Unified Family Court at the Saskatoon Judicial Centre; Moose Jaw as the regional office of the Southland Region, with district offices in Weyburn and Estevan; Yorkton, with a sub-office in Wynyard; Prince Albert, with a district office in Melfort and a sub-office in Nipawin; North Battleford, with district offices in Lloydminster and Meadow Lake; Swift Current, with a sub-office in Kindersley; La Ronge as the regional office for Northern Saskatchewan, with district offices in La Ronge, Green Lake, Creighton, Buffalo Narrows, La Loche, and Uranium City. A map showing the boundaries of the social services regions will be found in Appendix B.

Each rural region has designated key communities where regular office hours are held to enable clients to receive services without travelling long distances. Regional workers also visit recipients of service in their own residences when it is not possible for them to come to a regional, district, or rural office because of distance, health, or family situation.

The following are the district services delivered to individuals and families through the Regional Services Division.

Income Support

The regional offices of the department have the direct responsibility for determining eligibility and administering health and financial benefits for recipients under the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan. In the cities of Moose Jaw and Prince Albert this service is delivered by municipal social service units.

Child Protection Services

All reports of child neglect and abuse are investigated by child protection caseworkers in the department's regional offices. If it is apparent that the child is in need of protection, supportive services, counselling, or referral to another agency are provided to reduce risk to the child by assisting the family. An application may be made to have the case reviewed in court if the parents do not agree to the necessary remedial services.

Table 2
Children in Care, 1982-83*

Region	April 1, 1982	Admitted**	Total in Care 1982-83	Discharged**	March 31, 1983
North Battleford	205	247	452	253	199
Northern Saskatchewan	201	142	343	160	183
Prince Albert	483	424	907	408	499
Regina	827	588	1,415	570	845
Saskatoon	569	596	1,165	579	586
Southland	195	281	476	259	217
Swift Current	72	76	148	80	68
Yorkton	136	135	271	141	130
Total	2,688				2,727

* Includes Northern Saskatchewan for the whole year.
** Includes transfers between regions.

If the child is in immediate jeopardy, s/he may be removed from the home to a place of safety. If a child is removed in this manner from parental care, an application must be made for a court hearing. At the completion of the hearing, the court may dismiss the application; order that the child remain with or be returned to the parents under supervision of the department; order that the child be temporarily committed to the care of the Minister of Social Services for a period not to exceed 12 months; or order that the child be committed permanently to the care of the minister.

Successful intervention in child protection begins with identification of families where neglect or abuse may be occurring. Section 16(1) of The Family Services Act requires that:

> "Every person having information that a child is in need of protection shall report the information to an officer [of the department] or peace officer."

All reports of children in need of protection are recorded centrally in the Child Protection Registry. In the 1982 calendar year, 1,873 cases were opened for investigation. Of these, 885 were considered to be cases of neglect and abuse. The remainder were cases of parent/child conflict or behaviour management problems. Some of the children from these families came into the care of the minister and are included among the children in Table 2; some were able, with counselling and support services, to remain with their families.

The regional offices are also involved in voluntary child placement. Section 8 of The Family Services Act makes provision for contractual agreements between the minister and parents for temporary care and custody of children. These temporary agreements are employed in circumstances where a child's special needs are such that the parents cannot provide immediate care for the child. The child is temporarily placed in an approved foster home and the parents are assisted in resolving the difficulties which made the placement necessary. Parents are expected to contribute to the financial cost of caring for the child under a Section 8 agreement.

Table 3

Children in Care by Authority of The Family Services Act, March 31, 1983*

Social Services Region	Supervision Order**	Custody†	Sec. 8 or Sec. 9***	Temporary Committal	Permanent Committal	Out of Province Ward††	Other	Sec. 44****	Total
North Battleford	23	41	9	43	75	1	1	6	199
Northern Saskatchewan	20	12	22	25	94	6	—	4	183
Prince Albert	40	73	18	49	282	6	3	28	499
Regina	96	194	52	141	310	17	—	35	845
Saskatoon	42	114	45	70	273	9	4	29	586
Southland	9	23	23	32	110	5	—	15	217
Swift Current	—	11	4	6	41	2	—	4	68
Yorkton	17	15	6	24	56	5	—	7	130
Total	247	483	179	390	1,241	51	8	128	2,727

* Includes Northern Saskatchewan for the whole year.

** Supervision Order — monitoring children in own home.

† Custody — disposition has not yet been decided.

*** Section 8 — voluntary agreement for care (with parents).
Section 9 — agreement for care and supervision of sixteen or seventeen year olds.

†† Children in care from another province who have moved to Saskatchewan.

**** Section 44 — continuance of care to persons eighteen to twenty-one years and previously in the minister's care, where that care is necessary for education.

Family Support Services

Sections 6 and 7 of The Family Services Act allow for payment for services which enable the parent to care for or maintain the child in his or her own home and thus can prevent the child from needing protection or from coming into care of the minister. During 1982-83, some initial funds were provided for the purchase of such services and these were allocated to the regions on the basis of child population. Services that can be purchased include homemaking, parent aide services, parent education or life skills training, emergency babysitting, recreation fees, assessment, counselling or therapy, and transportation required for such services.

Single Parent Services

Unmarried parents and parents-to-be are referred to the department's regional offices by a variety of sources, including self-referrals, family, hospitals, schools, and doctors.

Within the provisions of The Children of Unmarried Parents Act and The Family Services Act, the department provides information, referral, counselling, and other pre- and post-natal support services to unmarried parents. Assistance is also given to mothers seeking to place their children for adoption. Most frequently only the mother is involved in such a decision, but there is a trend towards active involvement by fathers in planning for their children.

For those mothers who decide to relinquish their children, social workers will assist in completing the required documentation and, if necessary, bring the matter to court. The number of mothers who relinquished children increased slightly to 276 in 1982-83*. This shows a levelling in the trend of decreasing relinquishments which began several years ago.

During 1982-83, two pilot projects (one in Saskatoon and one in Regina) which were established in October, 1981, continued to provide home based services for young single mothers and their infants. The services consist of weekly visits to teach specific parenting skills and infant stimulation techniques. Intensive counselling on education, employment, and family relationships is also provided.

Program objectives are: 1) to promote normal growth and development in infants who may be at risk; 2) to increase parenting skills and the knowledge and understanding of young mothers in areas of child care and development; 3) to assist in maintaining the young family unit and prevent children from eventually coming into care; and 4) to quickly identify the young mother who requires increased services or whose infant requires protection.

* Includes Northern Saskatchewan.

Adoption

Adoption is a major resource program for children committed to the permanent care of the minister. Adoption is considered only for children whose ties to the natural family are severed and for whom long-term alternative plans must be made. The department is responsible for the recruitment, screening, selection, and preparation of adoptive families for reception of these children. The department also facilitates private and step-parent adoptions. In 1982-83, 311 step-parent adoptions and 45 private adoptions were completed in Saskatchewan.

During 1982-83, 259 children who were wards of the minister were placed for adoption through the department (see Table 4). Of these, 118 children were placed through the Resources for the Adoption of Children (REACH) Program.

REACH is designed to handle the placement of children with special needs arising from handicaps, age, sibling groups, or racial origin.

All adoption applicants are prepared for placement by an adoption homestudy, which is a series of interviews and meetings designed to assess the applicants and prepare them for the role of parenting an adopted child.

A new program, Post Adoption Intermediary Service, was initiated in 1982. Under this program search and reunion services are provided to adult adoptees and former wards who wish to meet members of their natural families. These services are offered on the request of the adoptee or former ward, with a reunion occurring only upon the consent of the party being sought. A request for reunion from a birth family member is acted upon only if it is also requested by the adopted person.

Because of the number of the applicants for service under the Post Adoption Intermediary Service, a waiting list has been established. There is an average delay of approximately one year before services can be offered to registrants. At March 31, 1983, the number of requests for reunion totalled 579. Thirty-two reunions were completed while eighty cases were closed because the request was withdrawn, parents were deceased, or contact was refused.

Table 4
Children Placed for Adoption Through the Department by Age Group, 1982-83*

0 - 6 months	176
6 months - 5 years	61
6 - 12 years	22
Total	259

* Includes Northern Saskatchewan for the whole year.

Foster Home Program

The purpose of the Foster Home Program is to provide a substitute family environment for children who are temporarily or permanently in the care of the minister. With the support of the department, foster homes are the primary care agents for those children who can function in a normal family environment. The minister is the legal guardian of the children in care and retains financial responsibility and authority over long-term planning for them, while foster parents are responsible for day-to-day care. Given the prominent role assumed by foster parents in the lives of children in care, they are regarded as colleagues of the department in providing a stable family situation for these children. Of the 2,727 children in care at March 31, 1983, 1,479 were in foster homes.

The Foster Home Program must meet a wide range of children's needs including those of physically and mentally handicapped children, teenagers, family groups, delinquent youths, acting-out youths, and emotionally disturbed children. To meet these needs it provides assessment services, short-term care, and long-term care.

The main aim of the program is to return children to their natural families when possible or, alternatively, to place them in adoption homes which provide the stable living environment needed by all children. A significant number of children, however, remain in foster care until they become independent.

The number of foster homes in Saskatchewan continues to decline. At March 31, 1983, the department had 973 approved foster homes compared with 1,003 the previous year*. One of the main objectives of the Foster Home Program continues to be that of recruitment and maintenance of sufficient numbers of homes to provide this essential service to children in the care of the minister.

Young Offenders Services

Young persons between seven and fifteen years of age may be charged under the Juvenile Delinquents Act as a result of violation of federal, provincial, or municipal laws, by-laws and statutes, as well as for other inappropriate forms of behaviour.

In July, 1982, the federal government passed the Young Offenders Act to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act. This new legislation will have a dramatic effect on programs and services for young offenders. The department has begun extensive planning in anticipation of proclamation of this Act, expected in April, 1984.

Services to young offenders are provided as part of the department's youth services program. Program objectives are to provide opportunities for young offenders to become positive contributors to society while holding them accountable for their behaviour. These objectives are addressed through a range of community and residential programs.

The police make the initial contact with offenders. Through consultation with the department and other agencies, the decision is made to charge the offender, refer him or her for voluntary counselling, or to divert him or her to alternative programs. Formal diversion programs operated by non-government agencies exist in Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, and Saskatoon. In northern Saskatchewan alternative programs are developed on an individual case basis. When the decision involves a referral for protection services, these are provided by the department.

The department provides detention services in Regina and Saskatoon for juveniles awaiting court hearings. The recent increased emphasis on due process has resulted in more legal assistance to young offenders, generally by Legal Aid. Juvenile hearings are presided over by the Provincial Court judges.

Regional social workers conduct predisposition investigations to assist the courts in rendering dispositions. When additional information is required, formal assessments are provided by public and private psychiatrists and psychologists. Young offenders may be remanded in provincial child care centres while these assessments are undertaken.

Following judgement by the courts, the department is involved in providing probation services and supervision of certain alternative community dispositions. The John Howard Society is also involved in providing some community services, notably in Prince Albert and Moose Jaw.

Table 5
Residential Location of Children in Care,* March 31, 1983

Foster Homes	1,479
Group/Receiving Homes	135
Institutions and Special Resources	236
Adoption Homes	194
Other (includes own home, free homes, other arrangements)	436
Total	2,480

*Includes Northern Saskatchewan for the whole year.

*Both figures include Northern Saskatchewan.

When young offenders are required to be removed from their homes, they are committed to the Minister of Social Services. Once committed to wardship under The Family Services Act, they may be placed in one of the provincial child care centres or community group or foster homes located throughout the province. As part of this placement process, regional workers help the youth and family to prepare for the young person's eventual discharge from placement and return home. Under The Family Services Act, worker responsibility continues beyond a youth's discharge from special placement.

Special Youth Resources

The department operates four child care residential centres and purchases additional services for young people with special needs from three privately operated organizations. Placements in these special resources are monitored and coordinated centrally through the department's special placements coordinator.

The centres administered by Social Services are:

Roy Wilson Centre is a residential treatment centre in Sedley for female adolescents who have histories of emotional disturbance, anti-social behaviour, or delinquency. The centre provides education, group living experience, counselling, and recreational services. In 1982-83, services were provided to thirty-three young persons.

Saskatchewan Boys' Centre in Regina is a residential treatment centre for male adolescents who have histories of chronic delinquency or anti-social behaviour. The centre provides counselling, recreation, and education and also operates a ten-bed detention program for youths remanded in custody by the courts and for unstable but non-delinquent boys requiring emergency holding services. In 1982-83, the centre provided holding services for 162 youths, receiving services for 76 youths and treatment for 43 youths.

Dales House in Regina provides a stabilization and assessment service for male and female young people, emergency holding services, and a court detention service for girls. In 1982-83, the centre provided stabilization and assessment services to 129 youth, receiving services to 60, and holding services to 163 young persons.

Kilburn Hall in Saskatoon provides a stabilization and assessment service for male and female young people and a holding service. In 1982-83, the centre served 91 young persons in assessment and treatment and 235 persons in holding.

The department purchases residential care from the following non-government organizations:

- Ranch Ehrlo Society is a private residential treatment agency with facilities in Pilot Butte and Regina. In 1982-83 the Society provided care for fifty-seven young persons referred by the department.
- Bosco Home Society is a private residential treatment agency with facilities in Regina. Bosco Home cared for thirty-nine clients of the department during 1982-83.
- Kamp Kiahanie is a private wilderness camp on Shelter Island in Smoothstone Lake. In 1982-83 Kamp Kiahanie cared for five youths on behalf of the department.

The department funded twelve family-style group homes, four receiving homes, three staffed group homes and two non-government child care centres during 1982-83. These facilities are located throughout the province in Creighton, La Ronge, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Pinehouse, Prince Albert, Regina, Sandy Bay, Saskatoon, Weyburn and Yorkton. They are used for young persons who require less formal supervision than that available in the child care institutions. Placements in these facilities are made directly by regional workers.

Emergency Social Services

The Regional Services Division is responsible for ensuring that the department has the capability to respond to emergencies (i.e. provide food, clothing, lodging, and personal social services) in the event of a large scale disaster affecting large numbers of people.

Income Support Programs

The department develops, coordinates, and administers income support programs under the authority of The Saskatchewan Assistance Act and Regulations.

Saskatchewan Assistance Plan

This is the province's basic income support program and is cost-shared with the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan. The Saskatchewan Assistance Plan, which is administered through the department's regional offices, provides funds to meet the cost of food, shelter, utilities, clothing, and other necessities for individuals and families. In addition, recipients may qualify for supplementary health services which are provided by Saskatchewan Health. Rehabilitation and counselling services may also be provided where they can lessen or remove causes of dependency. The plan is for those who, for various reasons including chronic disability, ill health, or inability to secure employment, do not have enough money to meet basic needs.

On March 31, 1983, there was a total of 29,597 assistance cases; including dependents, these cases represent 59,937 persons. Table 6 shows the employment status of assistance recipients.

In 1982-83, a total of $155,129,447 was paid out under the plan in Saskatchewan. Table 7 shows the contributions by level of government to this expenditure. The amount of money paid to any individual or family depends upon specific circumstances including special need, local accommodation costs, and other related factors. Any recipient may appeal the benefits paid through a regional appeal board. Tables 8 and 9 show the benefits paid to sample cases within the plan's guidelines.

Saskatchewan Assistance Plan rates for food, clothing, personal needs and household allowances are established by approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Allowances for shelter and utilities may be granted for reasonable actual costs. Rates are reviewed periodically to determine what changes may be appropriate; for this purpose statistical information regarding the cost of necessary goods and services is analyzed and compared with current benefit rates. Sources such as Statistics Canada, Agriculture Canada, Saskatchewan Health, and independent studies, as well as information from interested community organizations, are considered in the review process.

Table 6
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan Financial Cases by Employment Status of the Head of Each Case, March, 1983

	Cases		Total Persons
Employment Status	**Number**	**Percentage of Total**	
Employed	4,060	13.7	9,105
Unemployed			
Fully employable	7,525	25.4	16,292
Partially employable	5,857	19.8	12,144
Undergoing training	1,028	3.5	1,717
Seasonally employable	172	0.6	467
Unemployable (includes persons who are either temporarily or permanently unemployable)	10,955	37.0	20,212
Total	29,597	100.0	59,937

Table 7
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan
Expenditure by Source, 1982-83

		Percentage of Total
Municipal Governments	$ 1,905,755	1
Federal Government	77,198,303	50
Provincial Government	76,025,389	49
	$155,129,447	100

Table 8
Sample Saskatchewan Assistance Plan
Payment, March, 1983

Single parent (temporarily unemployable) with two children, renting a house

Basic Allowance*	$ 390.00
• one adult ($140)	
• two children (2 x $125)	
Household Allowance	60.00
Rent (provincial average)	271.00
Utilities (electricity, telephone, and heat)	55.00
Total budget need	$ 776.00
Less income:	
Family Allowance (2 x $28.52)	57.04
Monthly entitlement	$ 718.96
Less:	
Family Income Plan payment (2 x $85)	170.00
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan payment	$ 548.96

* For food, clothing and personal needs.

Table 9
Sample Saskatchewan Assistance Plan
Payment, March, 1983

Married couple (part-time employed) with three children, renting a house

Basic Allowance*		$ 655.00
• two adults (2 x $140)		
• three children (3 x $125)		
Household Allowance		60.00
Rent (provincial average)		287.00
Utilities (electricity, telephone, and heat)		55.00
Total budget need		$1,057.00
Less income:		
Family Allowance (3 x $28.52)		85.56
Employment Income =	$400.00	
Exemption (25% of need)	257.00	
Income deducted		143.00
Monthly entitlement		$828.44
Less:		
Family Income Plan payment (3 x $85)		255.00
Saskatchewan Assistance Plan payment		$ 573.44

* For food, clothing and personal needs.

Family Income Plan

This plan, administered for the entire province in the central office of the Department of Social Services, provides monthly supplements to low-income families with children under eighteen years of age. Eligibility for benefits is based on the annual family income and assets, and is reassessed at least every three months. In 1982-83, an average of more than 7,100 families with approximately 16,000 children received benefits under this program monthly. Total benefits of $15,968,139 were paid in 1982-83.

Saskatchewan Income Plan

Through this plan, administered centrally, the department provides monthly supplementary payments to persons sixty-five years of age and over depending upon the amount of federal Guaranteed Income Supplement they receive. Eligibility is automatically assessed when a senior citizen applies to the federal government for the Guaranteed Income Supplement. No further application is required to receive benefits from this plan.

Maximum monthly payments in 1982-83 were $25 for single people and $45 for married couples if both were pensioners. During this fiscal year, payments under the plan totalled $5,472,685. This represents an average monthly payment of about $20 per person to approximately 23,000 senior citizens, 69 per cent of whom are single persons.

Canada/Saskatchewan Job Creation Program and Saskatchewan "JOBS" Program

In November of 1982 the Government of Saskatchewan signed an agreement to match $7.5 million in federal funds to jointly operate a $15 million short-term job creation program. The program was designed to create short term jobs over winter months when employment opportunities are most limited for those sectors of the population considered most in need.

The Department of Social Services provided half of the personnel and resources required to operate the program, while Employment and Immigration Canada provided the balance of the staff and resources. The Minister of Social Services was designated provincial Minister-in-Charge of the program.

The province also allocated to the Department of Social Services an additional $2.5 million for the Saskatchewan "JOBS" Program, serving the same population but with slightly broader eligibility criteria to facilitate the participation of Saskatchewan businesses as sponsors of projects which would create jobs.

Both the federal-provincial and Saskatchewan programs placed the major emphasis in funding on the centres of the province which had the most unemployed — Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and the Battlefords. Within these areas, the four municipal governments sponsored projects amounting to $7,033,022. Unemployed persons who were receiving social assistance or who had exhausted all unemployment insurance benefits were the major focus for the employment opportunities created.

Local government bodies, businesses, and non-profit organizations were the three categories of employers eligible to apply for funds under the programs. Projects supported by the programs had to be feasible, additional to existing or planned undertakings, and create no ongoing funding dependency. Funding was to cover salaries at minimum wage, with provision for skilled supervisory wages above minimum; some allowance for minor overhead expenses was also provided. Employers were encouraged to contribute to the programs through salary top-ups and operating expenses and to provide twenty to twenty-six weeks of employment.

Table 10

Job Creation Programs: Projects Approved at March 31, 1983, by Region

	Region	Projects	Jobs	Amount
Canada/Saskatchewan Job Creation Program				
	North Battleford	34	102	$ 509,674
	Prince Albert	42	118	627,913
	Regina	41	565	4,180,959
	Saskatoon	61	631	4,444,971
	Southland	18	42	211,293
	Swift Current	16	72	392,237
	Yorkton	20	67	324,892
	Northern Saskatchewan	22	172	899,663
	Total	254	1,769	$11,591,602
Saskatchewan "JOBS" Program				
	North Battleford	6	39	$ 205,840
	Prince Albert	13	71	459,285
	Regina	6	17	78,822
	Saskatoon	11	35	172,598
	Southland	2	8	40,300
	Swift Current	—	—	—
	Yorkton	3	16	80,321
	Northern Saskatchewan	1	2	10,037
	Total	42	188	$ 1,047,202

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Delivery and administration of the Canada/Saskatchewan Job Creation Program were carried out jointly with the province having primary responsibility for promotion, assessment of applications, and evaluation, and the federal government for field monitoring and direct payments. In the case of the Saskatchewan "JOBS" Program, the province also assumed responsibility for the monitoring and payments. Social Services regional offices and Canada Employment Centres provided lists of eligible employees to be referred to employers with approved projects.

Table 11

Job Creation Programs: Projects Approved at March 31, 1983, by Type of Employer

	Type	Projects	Jobs	Work Weeks	Amount
Canada/Saskatchewan Job Creation Program					
	Business	51	95	2,421	$ 475,145
	Local Government	81	1,139	33,407	8,253,558
	Non-profit Organizations	122	535	13,368	2,862,899
	Total	254	1,769	49,196	$11,591,602
Saskatchewan "JOBS" Program					
	Business	22	75	1,582	$ 312,048
	Local Government	13	84	2,610	552,874
	Non-profit Organizations	7	29	748	182,280
	Total	42	188	4,940	$ 1,047,202

Table 12

Job Creation Programs: Projects Approved at March 31, 1983, by Location

	Location	Projects	Jobs	Amount
Canada/Saskatchewan Job Creation Program				
	Regina	30	508	$ 3,842,982
	Saskatoon	42	585	4,215,179
	Battlefords and Meadow Lake	9	28	151,927
	Prince Albert	12	29	152,299
	Sub total	93	1,150	$ 8,362,387
	Other	161	619	3,229,214
	Total	254	1,769	$11,591,602
Saskatchewan "JOBS" Program				
	Regina	2	4	$ 12,303
	Saskatoon	6	25	124,032
	Battlefords and Meadow Lake	3	26	130,755
	Prince Albert	3	26	198,197
	Sub total	14	81	$ 465,287
	Other	28	107	581,916
	Total	42	188	$ 1,047,202

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Corrections Division

Corrections Division is responsible for the administration of the province's adult corrections services within the framework of the criminal justice system. The major functions of the division are as follows:

1. Preparation of pre-sentence and bail verification reports as requested by the courts to assist in the sentencing and remand processes;
2. Provision of community service alternatives for offenders who are unable to pay fines;
3. Supervision of persons placed on bail by the court or under the provisions of a probation order;
4. Provision of a range of custodial controls for persons held on remand while awaiting trial or sentence and for offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than two years; (Terms of two years or more are served in federal penitentiaries administered by the Correctional Service of Canada)
5. Provision of opportunities for offenders to learn and practice responsible behaviour;
6. Assistance to and cooperation with other agencies in the development of crime prevention programs.

The above activities are governed by the following legislation:

- The Saskatchewan Corrections Act
- Criminal Code of Canada
- Prisons and Reformatories Act of Canada

Within the context of its responsibility for protection of the public, Corrections Division offers a wide range of programs which provide for varying levels of offender care, control, and supervision. These programs are delivered in the southern half of the province through two basic operational systems — Community Operations Branch and Institutional Operations Branch.

Corrections services previously provided by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan were amalgamated with the southern corrections system in October, 1982, but continue to be administered through a Northern Regional Office. The northern region is responsible for developing and delivering a range of corrections services appropriate to the unique needs of the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District. These include community corrections services and institutional programming for low risk offenders. Other offenders from the north serve their sentences in the Prince Albert Correctional Centre.

Major community corrections services provided in the northern region include probation, fine option, restitution, community service orders, and driving without impairment programs. All descriptions of participation in northern programs refer to the entire fiscal year 1982-83.

Community Operations

Community Operations Branch administers a variety of community-based programs which enable the courts in sentencing an offender to consider a range of alternatives to imprisonment. These programs are designed for non-dangerous offenders who present minimal risks to the public at the time of sentencing. They include the Fine Option Program, Probation Services, Restitution, Impaired Drivers Treatment Program, and Attendance Centre Program. Community Operations Branch is also responsible for the administration of the Bail Verification and Supervision Program for persons awaiting trial or sentence, and for grants to private groups and agencies providing various services in the corrections field.

Fine Option Program

The Fine Option Program provides offenders unable to pay fines the alternative of settlement by community service work rather than incarceration for default. Such offenders, who participate in the program voluntarily, are assigned various tasks to be

Table 13
Fine Option Program, 1978 to 1983

	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Participants	4,614	4,914	5,596	6,539	6,852
Value of fines worked off	$387,721	$417,376	$502,475	$555,831	$605,817
Man-years of imprisonment eliminated	193	215	224	247	225

performed for the benefit of the community under the supervision of local agencies. There is no exchange of cash in the program. The offender receives a credit against the fine based on the minimum hourly wage and the courts accept a voucher showing the hours of work performed as settlement for the fine. The program is administered locally on a fee-for-service basis by municipalities, Indian Bands, or other non-profit organizations.

During 1982-83, 6,852 persons in the southern region of the province performed 136,150 hours of voluntary work, under supervision in their home communities, to settle $605,817 in fines. In the Northern Administration District, 285 fines were worked off under the Fine Option Program. Table 13 provides detailed statistical information regarding program participation and impact in the southern region over the last five years.

Adult Probation Services

Probation is the supervision of convicted offenders for whom the passing of sentence has been suspended pending satisfactory compliance with the terms and conditions of a probation order prescribed by the court. The adult probation service, which is administered in six regional offices and five sub-offices, handles the supervision of probationers as well as the preparation of pre-sentence reports requested by the court. Probation officers conduct community investigations to assist provincial correctional centres in developing release plans for inmates. In addition, they supervise offenders in outlying areas who are released under the authority of the National Parole Board.

During 1982-83, probation officers in the southern region prepared 1,696 pre-sentence reports and supervised a monthly average of 2,951 probationers. In addition, they supervised a total of 110 parolees for the National Parole Service, 84 of whom required the prior preparation of a community investigation.

In the northern region, ninety-six pre-sentence investigations were performed and 552 probationers supervised. Six community investigations were performed and fourteen parolees supervised for the National Parole Board. In addition, forty-seven Community Service Orders were performed under probation.

In addition to the basic adult probation services noted above, a number of other community programs and subsidiary services are administered through regional probation offices. These include Restitution, Volunteers in Probation, Bail Supervision, Impaired Drivers Treatment, and Attendance Centre programs described below.

Restitution Program

The Restitution Program is designed to serve as an alternative sentence for property offenders. Under the program offenders, when ordered by the court, pay victims of property crime the actual dollar loss resulting from the offence. Services are provided to the court in the form of restitution assessment reports and supervision of restitution payments. In the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District, ninety-nine cases of restitution were ordered by northern judges. In the southern region the program was staffed in 1982-83 but was not fully operational at March 31.

Volunteers in Probation

This program was introduced in the Saskatoon region for the purpose of amplifying service to probationers and encouraging citizen participation in the rehabilitation of offenders. Volunteer probation officers are carefully selected to look after offenders under the supervision of a regular probation officer. During 1982-83 the number of active volunteers in this area increased from fifty-eight to seventy-eight. Some of these have extended their involvement to include activities at the local attendance centre and correctional centre.

Attendance Centres

Attendance centres, located in Regina and Saskatoon, provide information and educational sessions on a variety of topics (e.g. life skills, money management, etc.) which are designed to help an offender become a more responsible citizen. A court may require an offender to attend the sessions as a condition of a probation order, in some instances as an alternative to the passing of a jail sentence.

Table 14
Probation Service Caseloads, 1978 to 1983

	Average Monthly Supervised Probation Cases	Pre-Sentence Reports Completed
1978-79	2,163	1,577
1979-80	2,373	1,511
1980-81	2,475	1,669
1981-82	2,523	1,759
1982-83	2,951	1,696

Impaired Drivers Treatment Program

The Impaired Drivers Treatment Program provides a treatment option to persons convicted of second or subsequent offences of impaired driving and who are subject to mandatory imprisonment. There are three phases to the program:

1. Preliminary screening and referral is carried out by Corrections Division program coordinators who submit sentence placement reports to the court.

2. Referred offenders are sentenced by the courts to a fixed term (fourteen days) of residential care and treatment in a thirty bed facility at St. Louis, Saskatchewan, operating under a grant from the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission.

3. After their release, offenders receive follow-up services provided by personnel of the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission as a condition of a probation order.

Offenders may enter the St. Louis facility on parole, and this significantly increases the utilization of the program. In total, 602 persons were admitted to the St. Louis facility during 1982-83.

In the Northern Administration District, 170 persons participated in the Driving Without Impairment Program, a locally run educational program.

Bail Verification and Supervision Program

The Bail Verification and Supervision Program was begun in Saskatoon to assist the courts in determining which persons charged and awaiting trial could be safely released on a surety or under supervision. Staff assigned to the program prepare bail verification reports and, where the court has so ordered, provide supervision to individuals who have been released on bail. During 1982-83, 353 bail verification reports were prepared; 149 persons were released on supervision and 37 were released unsupervised, as recommended by the Bail Verification and Supervision officers. Services under this program were extended to Regina and Prince Albert on February 1, 1983.

Grants to Non-Government Agencies

Corrections Division administers departmental grants to several community agencies which provide services to clients who are directly or indirectly involved with Corrections. During 1982-83, the following organizations received grants for the services described:

The Saskatchewan Freedom Group
The administration of follow-up services, by ex-inmates to ex-inmates. Services are provided in the areas of employment, housing, and re-establishment of family and community relationships.

Table 15
Total Admissions, Discharges, and Persons in Custody in Correctional Facilities, 1982-83

Provincial Correctional Facilities	Admissions* Sentence**	Admissions* Remand	Admissions* Total	Discharges***†	In Custody at March 31
Regina	2,698	1,186	4,084	3,679	367
Prince Albert	1,926	418	2,344	2,063	273
Pine Grove	564	182	746	653	79
Saskatoon	1,465	545	2,010	1,766	230
Battlefords Community Correctional Centre	473	–	473	441	32
St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre	624	–	624	594	30
Creighton	27	–	27	14	13
Buffalo Narrows	92	–	92	84	8
Besnard Lake	95	–	95	77	18
Total	8,164	2,331	10,495	9,371	1,050

* Includes admissions during the fiscal year and persons still incarcerated at the end of the previous fiscal year. One individual could have several sentence admissions and/or remand admissions.

** Includes 622 sentence admissions transferred between correctional centres in the fiscal year 1982-83. Admissions to St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre include 320 of these transfers.

*** Includes 424 transfers to community-training residences.

† Includes both sentence and remand discharges.

Native Liaison Project
The provision of counselling and community liaison services directed towards native inmates and ex-inmates of the Prince Albert Provincial Correctional Centre.

John Howard Society of Saskatchewan
The provision of counselling services to inmates, ex-inmates, and their families, and the supply of residential services and community programming.

Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime
Assistance in promoting research and development in the criminal justice field.

Institutional Operations

Institutional Operations Branch is responsible for the administration of programs for the care and custody of offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the provincial correctional system. These programs are delivered through five provincial correctional centres, five community-training residences and eight correctional camps situated in various regions of the province.

Provincial Correctional Facilities

In 1982-83, Institutional Operations Branch maintained five correctional centres to provide custody for offenders under provincial jurisdiction. These included correctional centres for male offenders in Regina, Saskatoon, and Prince Albert, a community correctional centre for male offenders in North Battleford, and a facility for female offenders at Prince Albert. As of March 31, 1983 the total number in these facilities was 1,050 persons.

The Regina Correctional Centre, which serves the southern region, is the largest facility for male offenders in the province. It provides a wide range of traditional institutional services including academic and vocational training, counselling services, work and recreation programs, and medical and dental services. To the fullest extent possible, community resources are used for these purposes. Low security inmates who qualify may be transferred to a community-training residence or to a correctional camp, or they may be released on parole under the authority of the National Parole Board.

Table 16
Total Sentence Admissions* of Inmates by Age Group and Correctional Facility, 1982-83

Correctional Facilities	15 years and under	16 years	17 years	18-19 years	20-24 years	25-34 years	35-44 years	45 years and over	Total
Regina	—	101	194	541	843	720	285	214	2,898
Prince Albert	—	53	103	290	629	547	178	126	1,926
Pine Grove	1	13	22	94	175	188	47	24	564
Saskatoon	—	47	77	241	450	401	153	96	1,465
Battlefords Community Correctional Centre	—	14	36	62	132	113	59	57	473
St. Louis Rehabilitation Centre	—	3	11	63	154	181	98	114	624
Creighton	—	2	4	4	11	4	1	1	27
Buffalo Narrows	—	4	2	13	46	22	5	—	92
Besnard Lake	—	5	3	25	42	17	3	—	95
Total**	1	242	452	1,333	2,482	2,193	829	632	8,164

* Includes admissions during the fiscal year and persons still incarcerated at the end of the previous fiscal year. One person could have one or more sentence admissions.

** Includes 622 sentence admissions transferred between correctional centres in the fiscal year 1982-83.

A smaller facility, the Saskatoon Correctional Centre, accommodates sentenced male offenders from the central area of the province. This facility is one of two new centres designed with modern living units which were opened in the province during 1981-82. Programs within the centre are designed to create a secure humane environment for inmates while maximizing their work, educational, and training opportunities.

The Prince Albert Correctional Centre, identical in design and concept to the Saskatoon facility, serves male offenders in the northern area and provides accommodation for high security inmates from the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District.

The fifty-two bed Pine Grove Correctional Centre at Prince Albert is the only correctional facility for female offenders in the province and admits offenders from all regions. While it provides the same range of services as the major men's centres, Pine Grove focuses on the unique needs of the female offender. Major attention is given to programs designed to provide opportunities for inmates to develop normal living skills. A well developed range of community services, including a community training program, is also offered by the facility.

The Battlefords Community Correctional Centre is a twenty-five bed facility providing custodial services to offenders from the Battlefords area serving sentences of less than four months. This facility is operated by Corrections Division in conjunction with a Community Advisory Board which assists in the development of policy and programming. The program currently focuses on the performance by inmates of community service work projects in the surrounding area.

The Northern Regional Office also administers three correctional facilities (at Buffalo Narrows, Creighton and Besnard Lake) for low to medium risk offenders from the north. These facilities have a combined capacity of forty-six. A probation hostel at Potato Lake was operated until January 1, 1983.

A detailed summary of activity in the northern facilities is included in Tables 15 and 16.

Work Camps

The province maintains eight correctional camps for male inmates which operate as satellites to correctional centres in various locations throughout the province. These facilities are designed to provide a positive work and living experience for inmates who require a low level of security. The major work performed involves development and maintenance of public camping sites and recreational areas in the province's provincial parks. Some camps also perform fire fighting duties, forest harvesting operations, and/or community service work.

Correctional camps have for some years been operated at Moose Mountain Provincial Park, Echo Valley Provincial Park, Buffalo Pound Provincial Park, and Meadow Lake Provincial Park. Other camps are White Gull on the Hansen Lake Road, Wilderness Challenge Camp at Greenbush, Prince Albert Urban Camp, and a camp at Danielson Provincial Park which operates as a satellite to the Saskatoon Correctional Centre. The eight camps have a total capacity of 163 spaces.

Community-Training Residence Program

The Community-Training Residence Program is designed to provide opportunities for selected offenders, both sentenced inmates and probationers, to participate in community activities which will promote responsible social behaviour and work patterns after their release. Such activities include employment, vocational and academic training, and treatment for alcoholism . A total of five community-training residences, two in Regina and one each in Saskatoon, Prince Albert, and North Battleford are maintained as a base for the program offering services to male offenders. Each residence is a large family home with a capacity for approximately twelve offenders. Female offenders from Pine Grove Correctional Centre participate in the program during the day and return to the centre each evening.

Residents pay room and board during the period of participation in the program and are encouraged to become involved in family and social activities which will help them learn to cope with the ordinary demands of society after release. Many participants have a full time job that they can retain after release. Table 17 provides information on the program during 1982-83.

Table 17
Community-Training Residence Program, 1982-83

Cases discharged during year	445
Total days on program	20,495
Total earnings and training grants	$218,052
Board and room paid to community-training residences	$ 96,016

Continuing Care Division

The Continuing Care Division is responsible for the development and delivery of services to the elderly and, in some cases, to the disabled. Its objective is to coordinate a spectrum of continuing care programs which promote an independent lifestyle for the elderly and the disabled while preserving natural links with their homes and families.

Continuing care services are organized and delivered on a decentralized basis throughout the province. At March 31, 1983, the division was administering grants in support of the Residential Care Program, the Saskatchewan Home Care Program, and a variety of services for senior citizens, including senior activity centres, local transportation programs, and senior care centres.

The division delivers services under the authority of the following legislation:

- The Department of Social Services Act
- The Housing and Special-care Homes Act

Residential Care Program

The Residential Care Branch meets the needs of those individuals who require long-term residential care by licensing special-care homes throughout the province. It also sets and monitors program standards for these homes and provides them with consultant services. As well, the branch administers operating grants and financial assistance for the construction or renovation of special-care facilities.

Services provided by special-care homes in 1982-83 included: Level 1, primarily a housing option with some supervisory care; Level 2, limited personal care; Level 3, intensive personal and/or nursing care directed by an attending physician; Level 4, extended or chronic care, provided in discrete facilities and in some community and larger general hospitals.

Annual licenses were issued, effective January 1, 1983, to 132 Levels 1 to 3 special-care homes, 2 homes with Levels 3 and 4 care, and to 4 discrete Level 4 facilities. These facilities provided 7,835 beds for Levels 1 to 3 and 819 for Level 4. Community and acute care hospitals provided an additional 513 Level 4 beds, making a total for all levels of 9,167 beds. Continuing Care Division also issued licenses to sixty-five non-profit organizations operating 1,818 self-contained housing units.

In 1982-83 local boards operated 124 special-care homes on a non-profit basis; 7 facilities were privately owned and commercially operated. One home, Lakeside Home, Wolseley, was operated by

Table 18
Grants for Special-care Homes, 1982-83

Project	Grant
A. Upgrading Existing Facilities	
Herbert: Herbert Senior Citizens Home	$ 35,000
Maidstone: Pine Island Lodge	2,557
Regina: Regina Lutheran Home	15,000
Regina: Regina Pioneer Village Ltd.	255,000
Saskatoon: Jubilee Residences	225,000
Shellbrook: Parkland Housing Co.	3,953
Watson: Quill Plains Centennial Lodge	9,061
Wynyard: Wynyard & District Housing Corp.	8,529
Total	$ 554,100
B. Replacement of Existing Beds	
Middle Lake: Bethany Pioneer Village Inc.	$ 200,000
Saskatoon: Oliver Lodge	82,645
Saskatoon: Saskatoon Convalescent Home	770,000
Wakaw: Lakeview Pioneer Lodge	89,000
Weyburn: Weyburn & District Special Care Homes Corp.	535,000
Wilkie: Wilkie & District Centennial Nursing Home	215,000
Total	$ 1,891,645
C. Construction of Additional Beds	
Birch Hills: Birch Hills & District Nursing Home Inc.	$ 370,000
Broadview: Broadview & District Centennial Lodge Inc.	290,000
Canora: Gateway Lodge Ltd.	136,673
Kamsack: Kamsack & District Nursing Home	20,638
Nipawin: Nipawin & District Nursing Home	28,676
Preeceville: Lions Housing Corp.	60,000
Prince Albert: Northern Housing Development (Herb Bassett Home)	3,562,000
Total	$ 4,467,987
D. Feasibility Studies	
Gravelbourg: Foyer d'Youville Home	$ 4,794
Meadow Lake: Northland Pioneer Lodge	2,100
Saskatoon: Lutheran Sunset Home	1,347
Shaunavon: Southwest Nursing Home	3,811
Total	$ 12,052
Grand Total	$ 6,925,784

Saskatchewan Social Services through the Residential Care Branch. Local boards appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council operated 4 discrete Level 4 facilities. Two Level 4 facilities are operated by Extendicare Ltd. under a management contract.

In 1982-83 grants totalling $119,162,420 were made to special-care homes to assist them with operating costs. Levels 2, 3 and 4 residents pay a standard resident charge in special-care homes. Level 1 residents pay the full fee charged by the home.

Financial assistance for the construction or renovation of special-care facilities provides up to twenty percent of the approved capital costs for incorporated non-profit organizations. In 1982-83 the division paid out construction and renovation grants totalling $6,925,784.

Home Care Program

Through the Home Care Branch the division coordinates the Saskatchewan Home Care Program. At March 31, 1983, all forty-five home care districts in the province south of the Northern Saskatchewan Administration District were organized, and forty-four districts were delivering services. A map of the home care districts will be found in Appendix C.

Each home care district is an incorporated autonomous organization administered by a community board which is geographically representative of the district. The Home Care Program provides four basic services: homemaking, home nursing, home maintenance, and meals. An individual's eligibility for help is based on an assessed need for service. The primary objective of the program is to assist individuals to remain independent in their own homes for as long as possible, and services are allocated on the basis of this need.

Operating funds are allocated to each district by the Home Care Branch using the following funding formula:

$40,000	block grant for administration
$12.49	per capita grant based on the most recent Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan population figures
$11.42	per capita grant for each person in the district sixty-five years of age and over.

The division paid out $10,770,918 to district boards for the provision of home care services in 1982-83. In addition, $1,942,483 was allocated to independent agencies providing home care services in areas of the province where the Home Care Program was not operational, and for other programs, services and activities.

Each board may charge the client a fee for services other than nursing. In 1982-83 the maximum client fee was $250 a month. This means individuals with care needs above $250 a month receive the additional services without added financial burden.

Effective October 1, 1982, Continuing Care Division became responsible for grants to home care programs previously administered by the Department of Northern Saskatchewan. During the period October 1, 1982 to March 31, 1983 the division paid out $126,548 to organizations operating home care programs in Ile a la Crosse, Creighton, La Ronge, Beauval, Green Lake, Cumberland House, Uranium City, Pinehouse Lake and Weyakwin, plus $7,277 in other payments. Payments for Home Care Services disbursed by Department of Northern Saskatchewan from April 1, 1982 up to October 1, 1982 totalled $314,658.

Senior Citizens Programs

The division administers capital and operating grants to non-profit community organizations for the development of programs and facilities which involve seniors in recreational, educational, and cultural activities. In 1982-83 the department granted $1,289,785 to 395 senior activity centres, all operated by local boards. The division administered an additional eighteen grants totalling $75,988 to help fund local transportation services for senior citizens and disabled persons. These services helped seniors take advantage of essential services and attend local community activities. The department also provided financial assistance totalling $131,329 to two senior care centres for senior citizens who live in the community.

The department also assisted several senior citizens groups with operating grants. The Senior Citizens' Provincial Council, established by the Minister of Social Services in 1975, serves in an advisory capacity regarding services to senior citizens. In 1982-83 the council received an operating grant of $359,640 from the department. A grant of $29,600 was made to the Saskatchewan Seniors Association Inc., an organization which represents seniors in the province. The Seniors Citizens "Action Now" Association received a grant of $10,771.

Community and Personal Services Division

Within its mandate to provide a broad range of social services to the people of Saskatchewan, the Department of Social Services, through the Community and Personal Services Division, administers funds to a variety of non-government community agencies and organizations providing services which are complementary to those of the government. The Day Care Branch of the division licenses day care centres, approves family day care homes, and administers grants to these facilities. Through its Core Services Branch the division delivers community and institutional services to persons who are mentally retarded. Through its Community and Employment Services Branch the division provides grants in support of employment programs for those who would otherwise be dependent upon the department's financial assistance program. As well, this branch gives grants to local non-government agencies which provide community social services. The division delivers services under the authority of the following legislation:

- The Department of Social Services Act
- The Housing and Special-care Homes Act
- The Rehabilitation Act
- The Family Services Act

Community Services Programs

Community and Employment Services Branch reviews and evaluates funding applications from non-government social services organizations and makes payments to approved applicants. In all cases, funding decisions are made within the context of the department's program objectives and budget appropriations. Funding may take the form of a grant, fee for service, or a subsidy for operations. The branch monitors the funded agencies to ensure that the terms and conditions of the funding are met. It also provides consultation on finances and service delivery for those agencies receiving funds.

Local Non-government Agencies

In 1982-83, through Community and Employment Services Branch, the department funded sixty-five local non-government agencies delivering direct services within their communities. Included in these were friendship centres; native family service agencies; family service and family life education agencies which provide counselling to families experiencing difficulties; self-help agencies; support service to alternate education; crisis intervention agencies which provide after hours services; agencies which provide services not otherwise available to youth, women and children; multi-service agencies which provide a variety of direct services; and transition houses which provide immediate shelter, food, counselling, and general support to women and their children in a crisis situation.

Through Community and Employment Services Branch, the department approved education leave for six employees of non-government agencies in 1982-83. The purpose of the grants was to further career development through courses leading to a certificate or degree in social work, administration, commerce, or human justice. This was done in consultation with the Department of Continuing Education.

Non-government Agencies Serving Disabled Persons

In addition to the community agencies described above, Community and Employment Services Branch administered grants and allowances to agencies, organizations, associations, and institutions providing programs or services specifically for the benefit of the handicapped.

Community and Employment Services Branch is responsible for the licensing, budget support services, and payment administration for group homes, receiving homes, and treatment homes. These homes are developed in cooperation with Saskatchewan Health, Psychiatric Services Branch, and the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission, and within Saskatchewan Social Services, Core Services and Family and Youth Services Branches. These homes are operated by community boards or private individuals.

Community organizations operating residences for the physically, mentally, emotionally, or socially handicapped may be eligible for a grant of twenty per cent of the cost of construction or the purchase of a building. In 1982-83 Community and Employment Services Branch administered grants totalling $226,596 to assist seven group homes with construction, two group homes with renovations, and four homes with start-up costs.

Provincial Social Services Associations

In 1982-83 Saskatchewan Social Services funded four provincial coordination organizations whose prime function was to be a liaison between government and the organizations' membership.

Through Community and Employment Services Branch, the department, in conjunction with Indian and Native Affairs Branch of Intergovernmental Affairs, provided funding to five provincial native

organizations. The branch was responsible for negotiating and authorizing the grants while Community and Employment Services Branch administered and monitored the payments. The major organizations funded in 1982-83 were the Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan (A.M.N.S.I.S.), the Federation of Saskatchewan Indians, the Saskatchewan Indian Women's Association, the Saskatchewan Association of Friendship Centres, and the Saskatchewan Native Women's Association.

Services for Persons Who are Mentally Retarded

Core Services Branch coordinates a comprehensive service for people who are mentally retarded. The objective of this service is to assist mentally retarded persons to develop social, recreational, work, and living skills which allow them to live as independently as possible.

Core Services Branch provides counselling, assessment, and referral services. The branch works extensively with community groups, families of the mentally retarded, and other government departments and agencies to identify needs and

Table 19
Funding for Community Programs, 1982-83

	Agencies	Grants	Total
Grants for Local Non-government Agencies			
Native organizations			
Friendship Centres	10	$ 539,423	
Native family services agencies	5	774,741	
Non-native organizations			
Family service bureaus/family life education	6	371,758	
Self help agencies	7	513,377	
Support services to alternate education	1	106,220	
Crisis intervention	3	827,190	
Services to youth	14	352,933	
Services to children	2	23,760	
Services to women	5	197,439	
Multi-service agencies	6	418,240	
Residential services operating grants — transition homes	6	1,058,266	
	65		$ 5,183,347
Grants to Provincial Social Service Associations			
General	4	$ 156,685	
Association of Metis and Non-Status Indians of Saskatchewan	1	870,820	
Federation of Saskatchewan Indians	2	1,705,091	
Native organizations — other	2	269,000	
	9		$ 3,001,596
Grants and Allowances for the Benefit of the Handicapped			
Early Childhood Intervention	12 (programs)	$ 446,781	
Community Resource Homes/Outreach	2	210,118	
Holiday Relief Program		169,310	
Supportive Living Program	12	190,200	
Local and provincial organizations for the handicapped	14	910,080	
Sheltered Workshops and Activity Centres	30	3,243,256*	
Construction and start-up grants for group homes	9	226,596	
	79		$ 5,396,341
Total	153		$ 13,581,284

* Includes capital expenditures of $286,800

develop and deliver services to 4,172 mentally retarded persons. This figure includes 3,279 persons in community programs; the families of 242 of these also received services in community programs. Eight hundred ninety-three persons lived in residential institutions in Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

During 1982-83, fourteen provincial and local organizations which provide services for the benefit of handicapped persons received grants totalling $910,080.

Services to Families

One of the objectives of the branch is to assist parents to care for their mentally retarded children within the family until they reach the age when most children leave home.

In 1982-83, the department funded twelve early childhood intervention programs. These programs, for children up to five years old who are at risk of developmental delay, improve the developmental progress of the children and provide significant support for their families.

Through funding of resource homes and an outreach program, the department provides respite and relief services for families living with their mentally handicapped children. There are two resource homes, one each in Saskatoon and Regina, operated by community boards. These homes receive mentally handicapped persons for a period of time to allow the family temporary relief from the responsibility of care. In 1982-83 there were 646 admissions to the resource homes.

In addition to these homes, the Outreach Program makes payments to families for substitute care in their own communities. Support was given on 559 occasions during 1982-83.

Table 20
Early Childhood Intervention Programs, 1982-83

Centre	Spaces
Estevan	20
Kerrobert	15
Lloydminster	15
Meadow Lake	15
Melfort/Tisdale	15
North Battleford	15
Prince Albert	25
Regina	20
Saskatoon	55
Swift Current	15
Weyburn	10
Yorkton	30
Total	250

While the goal is to provide as much support as possible for families to keep their mentally handicapped children in the parental home, it is sometimes necessary to provide group home or foster home placements for the children. In 1982-83, the department supported five group homes with thirty-four spaces for children who are mentally handicapped and provided services in foster homes for thirty-five children. As well, forty-nine persons who are severely multiply handicapped received residential services in twenty-eight small hospitals throughout rural Saskatchewan.

Residential Services

The primary objective of the residential services program is to develop a broad spectrum of options to assist mentally retarded adults to live in the least restrictive environment possible. A variety of community residential programs is available, including group homes, training homes, approved homes, and supportive living programs. The residences, except for approved homes, are established and licensed by Community and Employment Services Branch. Core Services is responsible for program development in all the residences.

1. Group homes are operated by community boards and provide 24-hour supervision. In 1982-83, 290 adults who are mentally retarded lived in 40 group homes and 32 adults who are physically handicapped lived in four group homes located throughout Saskatchewan.

2. Training homes are also operated by community boards and provide 24-hour supervision. In these homes, program staff provide life skills training to prepare the residents to live in the community. In 1982-83, twenty-four adults lived in three training homes in Moose Jaw.

3. Approved homes are private homes which provide varying levels of care depending on the needs of the individual residents. They are licensed by the Department of Health under The Mental Health Act. As of December 31, 1982, there were approximately 433 mentally handicapped persons residing in 181 approved homes.

   The department funds a holiday relief program for approved home operators for the purpose of obtaining relief staff.

4. The Supportive Living Program was established in 1980-81 to provide the necessary support services to enable mildly or moderately mentally retarded persons to reside in their own apartments. This program has expanded to twelve projects providing services for ninety-six persons during 1982-83.

Table 21
Residential Services for Mentally Retarded Adults, 1982-83

	Homes	Persons	Departmental Expenditure
Group homes for mentally retarded adults	40	290	$2,345,118
Group homes for physically disabled adults	4	32	513,395*
Training homes	3	24	301,630
Supportive Living Program	12 (projects)	96	190,200
Approved homes	181	433	2,251,200

* Does not include $23,000 for attendant care services, Huston Heights, Regina.

Core Services has also been programmatically responsible for the attendant care services provided to eighteen physically disabled persons residing in the Huston Heights apartment complex in Regina.

Vocational Services

In 1982-83, the Department of Social Services gave operating grants to sixteen sheltered workshops and fourteen activity centres in Saskatchewan, all managed by volunteer community boards. These two programs provide the major elements of day programming in a community-based setting for adults who are mentally retarded.

Sheltered workshops, which have been in existence for approximately twenty years, are primarily designed to help people learn work skills or to provide a supportive work environment for people who are not able to enter the competitive labour force. Activity centres were established in the 1960's, primarily to assist the severely handicapped person to develop social, recreational, and living skills. The main goal of both programs is to equip persons who are mentally handicapped to achieve their full potential in a community setting.

Both of these vocational programs receive quarterly grants from Saskatchewan Social Services for an approved number of spaces. The sheltered workshop grants are cost-shared with the federal government under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement. Activity centre grants are cost-shared with the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

In 1982-83 new sheltered workshops were approved for Melville (25 spaces) and Shaunavon (18 spaces) and an activity centre program was added to the existing sheltered workshop in Yorkton. There was a total of 1,459 spaces in thirty sheltered workshops and activity centres which are located in twenty-two different communities. The total cost for operating these programs was $2,956,456. Capital expenditures totalled $286,800.

Table 22
Sheltered Workshops, 1982-83

Location	Clients
Battlefords	60
Estevan	45
Humboldt	20
Lloydminster	24
Meadow Lake	18
Melville	25
Moose Jaw	63
Prince Albert	84
Regina	127
Rosetown	25
Rosthern	19
Saskatoon	132
Shaunavon	18
Swift Current	54
Weyburn	48
Yorkton	65
Total	827

Table 23
Activity Centres, 1982-83

Location	Clients
Battlefords	32
Humboldt	18
Kindersley	12
Melfort	32
Moose Jaw	52
Prince Albert	42
Redvers	25
Regina	84
Saskatoon	252
Swift Current	16
Wadena	32
Waldheim	5
Wynyard	10
Yorkton	20
Total	632

Institutional Services

Valley View Centre in Moose Jaw and North Park Centre in Prince Albert are the primary residential institutions in the province for mentally retarded persons. Both centres are owned by the provincial government and operated by Core Services Branch.

Valley View Centre in Moose Jaw is a residential service serving people who are profoundly and severely mentally retarded and multiply handicapped. The centre also operates a satellite home in Prince Albert for children and adolescents. Training programs are carried out both in residential units and in separate program areas and are coordinated with medical services and support services. One of the objectives of the program is to increase the residents' level of independent functioning. Because of the heavy care needs of the residents, the centre is labour intensive, with over eighty percent of expenditures related to salaries. During 1982-83, the average cost of care was $66.42 per resident per day. The population at March 31, 1982 was 727 persons, including 15 children. Seven of these children were residing in the satellite home in Prince Albert.

North Park Centre in Prince Albert is a residential care and development centre serving primarily adults who are moderately and severely mentally handicapped. The centre provides care for mentally retarded people who have a history of long-term institutional care and it provides training programs to develop and maintain the residents' independence within the facility or prepare some of them for community placement. Support services include personal care, nursing, and medical services. The resident population at March 31, 1983, was 166 adults.

A summer activities program is provided at Camp Thunderbird for residents of both Valley View and North Park Centre and for other mentally retarded persons. This program further enhances the personal growth and development of mentally handicapped people.

Table 24
Categories of Disability Sponsored for Assessment and Training, 1982-83

Blindness and limited sight	43
Deafness and hearing impaired	60
Other physical disorders	192
Addiction to alcohol and drugs	43
Mental retardation	185
Emotional disorder	119

Vocational counsellors also reported the placement of 933 persons in paid employment during the year.

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons

This program administers the federal-provincial Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement which provides for the equal sharing of approved expenditures made on behalf of mentally or physically disabled persons. Under this agreement the province undertakes to provide a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program which may include assessment, counselling, restoration, vocational training, and employment placement for eligible persons. Program coordination, consultation, and staff development are also available for rehabilitation agencies and vocational counsellors. Close liaison is maintained with the Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch, the official link between the department and Health and Welfare Canada.

The program is dependent upon the involvement and cooperation of the Department of Social Services, the Department of Advanced Education and Manpower, the departments of Education and Health, the Saskatchewan Alcoholism Commission, the Department of Northern Saskatchewan*, and sixteen community referral agencies that represent target groups and have specific expertise in determining and meeting their client needs.

In 1982-83, 661 applications were referred and 642 applications were approved for sponsorship.

Employment Support Program

Through this program the department provides grants and staff support to community-based organizations in order to provide employment opportunities for low income persons as an alternative to dependence on the Saskatchewan Assistance Plan. Primary components of the program include: work preparation and placement services, short and long term job creation, and social and organizational development. Projects may be funded for up to fifty-two weeks of operations and certain grants may be renewed. In 1982-83 the department funded forty-three new and renewed job creation and work placement projects. Minimum wage is the basis of the salaries paid to project employees with provision for payment of the "going rate" for supervisory or training expertise when required.

The six placement projects located in the major urban centres provided service to over 1,600 clients of the Department. Of these, 296 were placed in work assessment and placement and an additional 343 were placed using other resources or in non-subsidized positions. The remaining clients received vocational counselling, information, and referral services.

*From April 1, 1982 up to October 1, 1983.

The project sponsors for all other projects were local government or non-government or non-profit organizations. Activities funded included town and park maintenance and beautification activities, market garden/greenhouse projects, low income home repair, and manufacturing and production activities which provided trade and skills training.

In 1982-83 Employment Support Program funds in the north provided employment to persons involved in the delivery of services to the elderly.

Work Preparation Centres

Two work preparation centres are funded to assist persons to find and maintain employment as an alternative to receiving social assistance.

Prince Albert and District Community Service Centre and Work Preparation Project provided counselling services to 308 clients. Of these, 189 were referred to work assessments, work placements or other employment-related activity. Ninety-three of these placements resulted in employment in the private sector. At the Regina Work Preparation Centre, administered by Regional Services Division, staff counselled 456 persons, resulting in a total of 299 placements. Of these 139 clients were placed in paid employment. Other services included pre-employment programs, training, and employment related referrals.

Day Care Program

The Day Care Branch facilitates access to day care services in Saskatchewan by offering financial assistance, consultation, and support services to

Table 25
Employment Support Program, 1982-83

Category	Agencies	Grant	Short Term Positions	Long Term Positions
Work Preparation Placement Project	6	$ 596,394	296	18
Local Government Short Term Placements	12	200,813	50	
Non-Profit Housing	2	120,091	4	9
Employment Creation	18	1,021,309	58	65
Social and Organizational Development	5	352,295	37	10
	43	$2,290,902	445	102

Table 26
Grants and Subsidies Paid Under Day Care Regulations, 1982-83*

	Day Care Centres	Family Day Care Homes	Other	Total
Grants				
Start-up	$ 165,867	$ 21,200	$ —	$ 187,067
Equipment	304,900	54,534	—	359,434
Special Needs	158,400	—	—	158,400
Operating**	72,140	—	—	72,140
Transportation**	1,280	—	—	1,280
Training**	9,761	—	—	9,761
Native Day Care Committee	—	—	6,854	6,854
Pilot projects	—	—	15,000	15,000
Day Care Conference	—	—	4,000	4,000
Total Grants	$ 712,348	$ 75,734	$25,854	$ 813,936
Subsidies on behalf of parents	4,775,933	3,194,551		7,970,485
Total Grants and Subsidies	$5,488,281	$3,270,285	$25,854	$8,784,420

* Covers Northern Saskatchewan for the entire year.
** Northern Saskatchewan only.
Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

parents of children in day care and to family day care providers and day care centres. The branch responds to parent initiatives in developing and licensing day care centres. Parental involvement and control of centres is encouraged; centres must be sponsored by a parent group or community board of directors in order to be licensed. The branch administers the Day Care Regulations for licensed centres; these may have a maximum of sixty children aged eighteen months to twelve years.

The branch also monitors and approves family day care homes which are run by private individuals in their own residences. These homes may have a maximum of eight children, including the provider's own, aged six weeks to twelve years.

Grants are available to both centres and family day care homes for start-up and for equipment, and the provision of additional care or equipment for children with special needs. The branch also provides consultation and support services with respect to provincial regulations and program development.

An income tested subsidy is available to assist parents who are employed or are attending an educational institution, or to families with special needs. Table 26 shows grants and subsidies paid under Day Care Regulations in 1982-83.

Between April 1, 1982 and March 31, 1983, the Day Care Branch licensed ten new day care centres in the province. Added to changes in capacity in existing centres, these created a total of 329 new spaces. Table 27 shows the number of licensed spaces in day care centres throughout the province.

In 1982-83, the branch approved 79 new family day care homes providing service to 355 children in the province. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 355 family day care homes serving approximately 1,600 children throughout Saskatchewan.

Table 27
Licensed Day Care Centre Spaces, 1982-83*

Community	Licensed Spaces at April 1, 1982	Changed Capacity	Licensed Spaces at March 31, 1983	Preschool Spaces March 31, 1983	School-Age Spaces March 31, 1983
Battleford	30 [1]	–	30 [1]	25	5
Beauval	20 [1]	–	20 [1]	20	–
Buffalo Narrows	40 [1]	–	40 [1]	40	–
Cumberland House	30 [1]	–	30 [1]	30	–
Estevan	37 [1]	–	37 [1]	35	2
Fort Qu'Appelle	–	30	30 [1]	25	5
Green Lake	20 [1]	9	29 [1]	20	9
Humboldt	27 [1]	–	27 [1]	17	10
Ile a la Crosse	37 [1]	–	37 [1]	37	–
Indian Head	30 [1]	5	35 [1]	35	–
La Loche	20 [1]	–	20 [1]	20	–
Lanigan	40 [1]	–	40 [1]	30	10
La Ronge	60 [1]	–	60 [1]	60	–
Lestock	30 [1]	–	30 [1]	20	10
Lloydminster	60 [1]	25	85 [2]	85	–
Meadow Lake	40 [1]	–	40 [1]	40	–
Melfort	33 [1]	–	33 [1]	33	–
Melville	45 [1]	–	45 [1]	38	7
Moose Jaw	235 [5]	–	235 [5]	198	37
Nipawin	–	25	25 [1]	20	5
North Battleford	65 [2]	–	65 [2]	65	–
Pelican Narrows	–	30	30 [1]	30	–
Pinehouse	–	30	30 [1]	30	–
Prince Albert	308 [8]	3	311 [8]	283	28
Regina	1,098 [25]	115	1,213 [28]	982	231
Saskatoon	576 [18]	27	603 [19]	491	112
Swift Current	80 [2]	–	80 [2]	63	17
Uranium City	45 [1]	−15	30 [1]	30	–
Weyburn	20 [1]	45	65 [2]	60	5
Yorkton	55 [1]	–	55 [1]	50	5
Zenon Park	23 [1]	–	23 [1]	18	5
	3,104 [81]	329	3,433 [91]	2,930	503

*Numbers in brackets indicate the number of centres in each community.

Departmental Support Services

Provincial Gerontologist

The Provincial Gerontologist functions primarily as a resource person within the Department of Social Services. In addition, he acts as a consultant on aging to other government departments, the universities, and non-government organizations.

Within the Department of Social Services, the concern of the Provincial Gerontologist is mainly with the constituency of the aging who live independently in their own communities. In consultation with other government departments, non-government agencies, and the seniors themselves, he helps plan and evaluate a broad array of community-based programs and services which deal with the needs of the aging. The Provincial Gerontologist also serves as a non-voting member of the Senior Citizens Provincial Council.

The work of the Provincial Gerontologist in 1982-83 included the following:

- He served on the inter-agency committee which monitored and evaluated a sheltered housing demonstration project in Regina.
- He was the provincial representative on a Federal/Provincial/Territorial Committee which prepared the Canadian Governmental Report on Aging. This landmark report was tabled by the government of Canada at the World Assembly on Aging in Vienna, Austria, during July and August, 1982.
- He was a member of a planning committee whose purpose was to examine and report on the future need for hospital beds and other services for older people in the city of Regina and surrounding area.
- He held regular consultative meetings with the Board of the Saskatchewan Seniors Association, Incorporated, the largest voluntary organization of seniors in the province.
- With the Colleges of Continuing Medical Education and Nursing the Provincial Gerontologist helped organize and participate in the professional training of physicians and nurses in geriatric medicine.
- One of the objectives of the Provincial Gerontologist's office is to facilitate the raising of fitness levels of older people in the interests of their improved health and well-being. Activities in 1982-83 which contributed to this goal included planning and staging workshops and seminars on physical fitness programs for seniors in the community, planning a Senior Fitness Leadership Training Program for the province, and serving as a delegate to the National Conference on Fitness in the Third Age.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The branch is responsible for policy analysis, program development, program evaluation, and research for Saskatchewan Social Services.

The branch has developed four specialty fields — human justice, family services, income security, and continuing care. In addition, it takes on special projects at the request of the deputy minister; represents the department and the province on federal-provincial and interprovincial committees; participates in interdepartmental planning projects through contacts with central agencies of planning and budgeting and equivalent branches in other departments; and provides technical assistance to program managers in developing program proposals, designing surveys, analyzing survey data, and evaluating programs.

The four specialty fields developed within the branch have been defined in ways which emphasize client needs rather than departmental organization. For example, human justice involves corrections, child protection, and juvenile services, and staff within this field deal regularly with issues which cross the jurisdictional boundaries of the Corrections Division and the Regional Services Division. Staff in each field also maintain continuing contact with the program divisions through regular attendance at management meetings and they monitor developments in other provinces and other countries. They also keep in contact with social scientists pursuing research in social policy, social services, human justice, and gerontology. In this way the branch maintains its ability to analyze policy from a broad and independent perspective, to identify the need for new programs, and to assist program managers in assembling the resources they require to develop and control the programs for which they are responsible.

Planning and Evaluation Branch also maintains a collection of research material and provides library services for the department.

Administration Branch

Responsibilities of the branch include 1) financial management in such areas as preparation of budget estimates, financial control, and accounting systems; 2) the provision of major support services in such areas as asset management and purchasing, as well as the coordination and preparation of legislation; 3) the provision of a centralized structure through which Saskatchewan Assistance Plan and child care payments are made; and 4) the implementation, delivery, and control of the Family Income Plan and the Saskatchewan Income Plan.

Systems Development Branch

The Systems Development Branch coordinates the development of all major information systems in the department. These systems support the work of program staff and meet the needs of management for statistical information that aids planning and decision-making. The Systems Development Branch is composed of three specialized units. One handles project development, the second manages on-going information systems, and the third provides technical expertise and support.

In 1982-83 the department began conversion to the Automated Client Index System. This system captures essential demographic and service information in a consistent and consolidated fashion for all programs and clients of the department. In addition, the branch completed a major feasibility study whose objectives include laying the groundwork for the development of a network of integrated systems for the department.

Personnel and Training Branch

The Personnel and Training Branch supports the delivery of programs and services through its role in the coordination, management, and development of departmental human resources.

As part of this function, the branch administers a comprehensive educational leave program designed to provide educational improvement opportunities that are in the interests of both the department and the employee. In cooperation with the Public Service Commission, the branch plans and develops in-service training programs for departmental staff. The branch also provides advice to all divisions of the department on such matters as organizational design, manpower planning, affirmative action, and labour and staff relations.

Information and Public Relations Branch

The branch is responsible for coordinating the development, production, and publication of information about the department's programs and services. The branch also assists community groups funded by the department in publicizing their services. In addition, the branch publishes the Human Services Directory, a guide to social services available in Saskatchewan through government departments and community agencies.

Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch

The Federal-Provincial Arrangements Branch is responsible for the coordination of federal-provincial and interprovincial policy issues and for the recovery of federal revenue for departmental services provided to treaty Indian children in care.

Federal revenue, which is recovered through either the Canada Assistance Plan or the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Agreement, totalled approximately $127 million in 1982-83. Primary branch functions involved in the recovery of this revenue include a review of all provincial social services, the preparation of programmatic information on any service eligible for federal sharing, and the submission to the federal Department of Health and Welfare of relevant financial data on shareable social programs funded by either the province or a municipality.

Appendices

Appendix A. Summary of Legislation

Legislative Authority for the Department of Social Services Programs

Blind Persons' Allowance Act
Children of Unmarried Parents Act
Community Services Act
Corrections Act
Department of Social Services Act
Disabled Persons' Allowances Act
Family Services Act
Housing and Special-care Homes Act
Human Resources Development Act
Rehabilitation Act
Saskatchewan Assistance Act

Legislation Affecting the Department of Social Services

Deserted Wives and Children's Maintenance Act
Infants Act
Mental Health Act
Unified Family Court Act

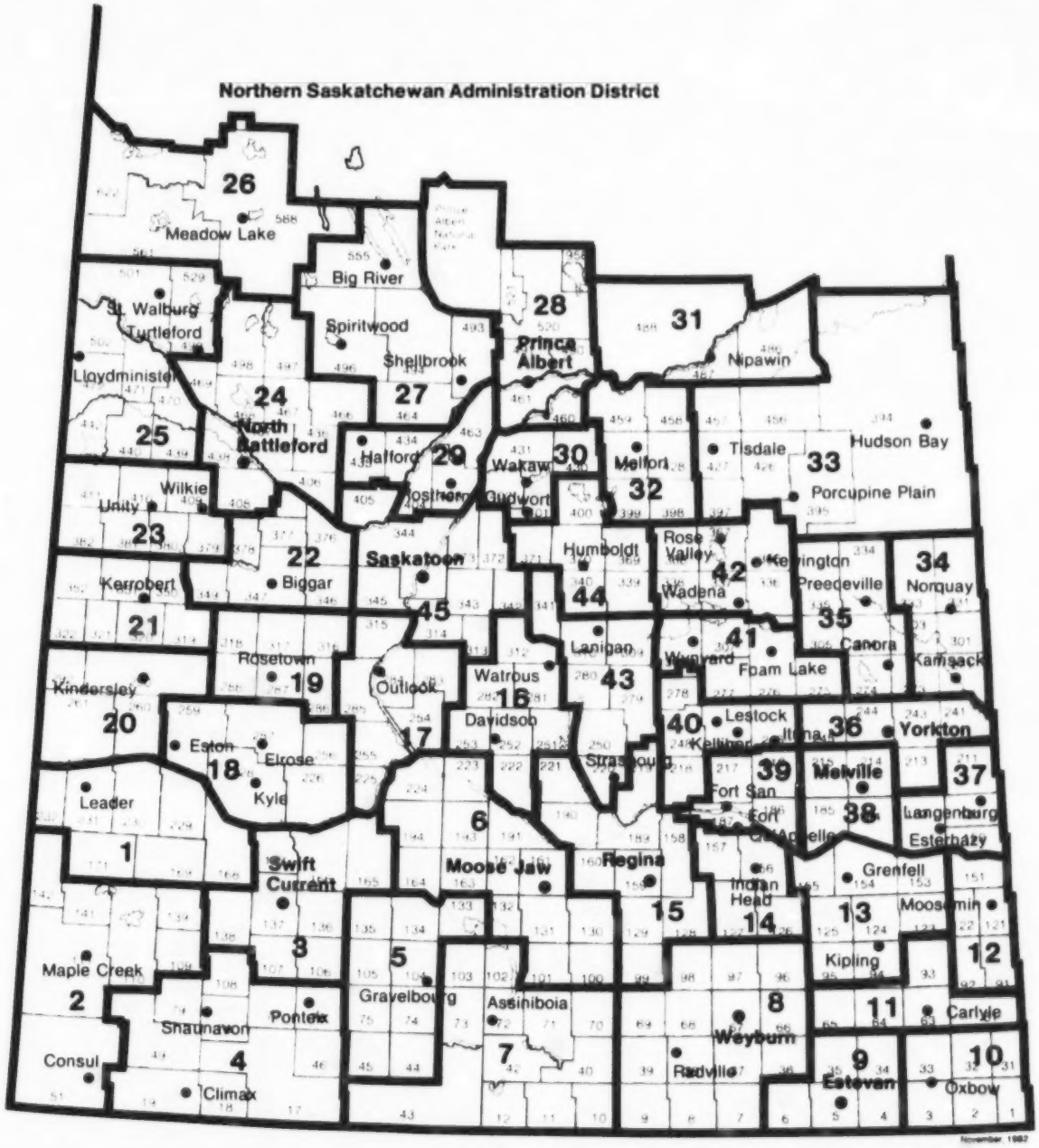
Relevant Federal Legislation

Blind Persons Act
Canada Assistance Plan
Criminal Code of Canada
Disabled Persons Act
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act, 1977
Juvenile Delinquents Act
National Housing Act
Prisons and Reformatories Act
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

Appendix B.

Saskatchewan Social Services Regions, 1982-83

Appendix C. Home Care Districts, 1982-83



Legend

1 – Sand Hills
2 – Grasslands
3 – Wheatland
4 – White Mud
5 – Wood River
6 – Thunder Creek
7 – South Country
8 – Weyburn Area
9 – Estevan Area
10 – South East
11 – Cannington
12 – Moose Mountain Trail
13 – Pipestone Valley
14 – Squirrel Hills
15 – Wascana
16 – Watrous-Davidson
17 – Outlook and District
18 – Beechy-Eston
19 – Rosetown and District
20 – Wild Goose
21 – West Central
22 – Biggar and District
23 – Greenhead
24 – Battlefords and District
25 – Twin Rivers
26 – North-West
27 – Woodland
28 – Prince Albert Pineland
29 – Country Valley
30 – Wakaw-Cudworth
31 – Nipawin
32 – Melfort
33 – Pasquia
34 – Fort Pelly-Livingston
35 – Canora
36 – Yorkton
37 – Potash Country
38 – Prairie Land
39 – Qu'Appelle Valley
40 – Touchwood Hills
41 – Yellowhead Emerald
42 – Quill Plains
43 – Lanigan
44 – Humboldt
45 – Saskatoon

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL